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## A Question of Direction.

There is realization of an essential truth in Mr. BRYAN's reply at Omaha to the question whether he would object to being coupled with a Southern man on the Democratic national ticket, it being assumed by Mr. BRYAN that his own name would appear above the Southern

"I don't think nominations shoul! be sectional It is not as important where a man comes from as

Profoundly true, in more than one sense. Practical politicians will understand the destination Mr. BRYAN had in mind as the White House. Mr. BRYAN has started for the White House twice, and his subsequent wanderings have taken him "somewhere east of Suez," and back by way of Jerusalem and Constantinople. It is very important for the Democratic party that its next candidate for President shall actually go "where he is going to."

In another sense the observation of Mr. BRYAN is profound and true. By "where he is going to" Mr. BRYAN may imply the principles for which the candidate stands. It is plain as a pikestaff that if he advocates Government ownership of railroads, or has urged it, or if he talks of driving out of the party Democrats who balk at the initiative and referendum, "it is not as important where a man comes from as where he is going to." The candidate might come from anywhere if he stood for fundamental and rationally progressive Democratic principles.

Nominations for the Presidency need not be sectional, but it is important that they should be directional.

Don't Expect Too Much of the Buslest of Men.

The Hon. HERBERT PARSONS is the latest example of the statesman who is in a position to state:

" I am in a position to state that President Roose VELT is entirely in harmony with all that Governor HUGERS is doing, and that the President is sincerely hopeful that the Governor will be able to carry out his entire legislative programme.

There are some things that need no demonstration.

There is, for instance, the President's solicitude for the success of General BINGHAM in his great work of reforming the New York police force, with which Mr. ROOSEVELT was himself once personally connected. No word of cheer or approval has come from the President during General BINGHAM's trying ordeal, but is that any reason for doubting where the President stands? His sympathy is understood, and it awaits only an opportunity for lavish expression.

Some day General BINGHAM will get a warm personal letter, such as gratified Signor FOGAZZARO the other day.

## Will Ireland Repudiate the Proposed Administrative Council?

It is unlikely that much attention will be paid by the Nationalist members of Parliament to the demand of the Sinn Fein, the organ of the small Irish faction which prefers revolution to constitutional agitation, that they withdraw from Westminster and assemble in Dublin with authorized representatives of all Irish interests, there to devise measures for the attainment of international recognition of Ireland's political rights. The revolutionary proposal that an official body of Irishmen should claim representation at the coming Hague Conference for the purpose of procuring the settlement of the dispute between Ireland and England by an international court of arbitration will, of course, be rejected by Mr. John E. REDMOND and other leaders of the Nationalist'party.

It is by no means certain, on the other hand, that the Nationalist convention about to be held in Dublin will authorize Mr. REDMOND to accept the Birrell bill creating an administrative council for Ireland as even a rudimentary instalment of home rule, though that measure seems on the face of it a move in the right direction, as transferring eight administrative departments from the control of commissions appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to the control of a council mainly elective. Regarding the bill as at least a blow at arbitrary Castle government and as a proof of better feeling on the part of the British Government toward the Irish people, Mr. REDMOND has accepted it provisionally, although pointing out that his ultimate course would be determined by the instructions of the Irish Nationalists in convention assembled.

The Nationalist revolt against the bill, a revolt which is gathering great strength, is headed by the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church in Ireland and stimuiated by Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Mr. T. M. HEALY and other politicians. Cardinal LOGUE, primate of all Ireland, concurs with Archbishop WALSH and the Bishops of Limerick and Kildare in denouncing the measure, and their influence is likely to be potent, if not irresistible, in a convention largely composed of parish priests. Dr! DWYER, the Bishop of Limerick, has pointed out that the Birrell bill offers less than even the late Unionist Government was believed at one time to be willing to concede, and Cardinal Logue has gone so far as to say: "I believe that any politician who shall try to secure

acceptance of the bili in its present form by the forthcoming convention will inour grave suspicion of endeavoring to deceive his countrymen in the interest of the Bannerman Government." Mr. HEALY has declared the introduction of the bill the worst day's work done for Ireland in his time, and he holds that to proceed with it would be a crime against the Irish nation.

Under the circumstances it seems probable that Mr. REDMOND will fail to obtain an indorsement of the measure unless it receives important amendments. There is no doubt that Mr. BIRRELL himself and his chief. Prime Minister BANNER-MAN, would gladly assent to such amendments as would make the measure acceptable to the great body of Irish Nationalists. Unfortunately they are trammelled by the Rosebery wing of the Cabinet, composed of Foreign Secretary GREY, War Secretary HALDANE, and Mr. ASOUITH, Chancellor of the Exchequer, all of whom have refused to sanction any concession to Ireland that could fairly be described by Unionists as a step toward home rule. The present bill is understood to represent the maximum of what these three members of the Cabinet are willing to accept.

The Georgian Bay Canal and the Erie. The work of the Georgian Bay Canal

Commission is now nearing completion. A full report will be submitted to the Dominion Parliament at its next session. The main features of the report were published a few days ago. The proposals of the commission are for a more elaborate and more extensive enterprise than was originally projected. The present scheme is of even greater concern to American transportation interests than was the earlier plan. Its relation to the New York State \$101,000,000 barge canal enterprise assumes a new importance.

Briefly, the report of the Canadian commission proposes an inland waterway twenty-one feet in depth from Georgian Bay to Montreal by way of the French River, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River. The economic advantage of this route between the Great Lakes and Europe is evident. It can be appreciated by a glance at a map. The actual transportation distance from Sault Ste. Marie to New York by way of Huron, the St. Clair River, Lake Eric and the \$101,000,000 New York State barge canal is about twice as great as that from the Soo to Montreal via the projected Georgian Bay route. Such a canal would practically make ocean ports of Fort William, Duluth and even Chicago. That is, cargoes could be shipped from those points to Europe without breaking bulk. Freight carriers of considerable capacity could be loaded with wheat or iron or beef or other commodities at Lake ports and unloaded at European ports. It is estimated that the cost of transporting wheat to tidewater would be reduced by at least three and a half cents a bushel.

Earlier estimates of the cost of this enterprise have varied from \$35,000,000 to \$85,000,000. Commenting on the commission's estimate of \$105,000,000 for the plans which are to be submitted, an Ottawa despatch to the Toronto Globe says that "in the present estimate allowance is made for a finer waterway in respect to easy navigation for large vessels and for a more thorough and permanent engineering work than was contemplated in the estimates made hitherto." The new scheme also involves a supply of 500,000 horse-power, or nearly as much as is available at Niagara, which could be used for manufacturing purposes.

If Canada carries out this plan, as she is likely to do at no distant date, it will open direct and serious competition with the Erie barge canal route. Between this \$105,000,000 route with its twentyone feet of navigable depth and the \$101,-000,000 gutter across New York State, the odds, as a business enterprise, are emphatically in favor of the Georgian Bay

Meanwhile, in the pursuit of Futility and Graft, the Senate at Albany this week has passed the so-called Hill bill granting a rebate of taxes to savings banks and trust companies and insurance companies which will consent to purchase the State's unsalable three per cent. canal improvement bonds. If this unconstitutional and preposterous chromo measure should become a law it would merely amount to taking money raised by taxation for other purposes and dumping it into the hopeless ditch.

## Reversals on Appeal.

In the report of the District Attorney's office for 1906 is included an analysis of the results of appeals taken from judgments of conviction in this county during the last five years. This exhibit will change the ideas of many readers concerning the frequency of reversals by the higher courts.

In the period covered by the report nineteen appeals were taken from convictions for murder in the first degree. Thirteen convictions were affirmed, two were reversed, and four were pending on December 31. Of these four appeals the conviction in one case has been affirmed this year, after it had been pending twenty-three months. The arguments were made on December 20 and the decision of the court was announced on January 15.

Out of forty-seven appeals to the Court of Appeals by defendants from convictions for crimes other than murder in the first degree the convictions were affirmed in thirty-six cases, reversed in eight, and the appeals were dismissed in three cases. The result of four appeals by the people from convictions reversed by the Appellate Division was affirmation of the reversals in three cases and reinstatement of the

conviction in one.

viction in the Supreme Court, Crimina Branch, the Court of General Sessions and the Court of Special Sessions to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the convictions were reversed in twentyseven cases. In 254 cases the convictions were affirmed or the appeals dismissed. Thirty-nine appeals were pending on December 31.

Of this showing Assistant District Attorney TAYLOR, who prepared this portion of the report, says:

" I am informed by the Chief Clerk that the num ber of convictions by verdict secured by your office. during the period of 1902-1906 averages 470 a year. It appears that out of this large number only about fifty-five or staty appeals, on an average, are taken every year. The tables show that at the Appellate Division more than half of these appeals are aban doned or dismissed. Of the remaining half, which are actually brought on for argument, less than one in five are reversed. Out of the forty-seven appeals taken by defendants from affirmances by the Appellate Division only eight resulted in reversals by th Court of Appeals.

" Percentages are deceptive and I do not care to indulge in any. It would seem, however, to be a fair inference from these figures that when an sppeal is taken from a judgment of conviction the chances are amost ten to one against its resulting in a reversal. At any rate, the figures of the last five years of your administration justify this inference. Apart from any question of percentages or chances, the absolute figures should cause you much satisfaction."

The popular impression, gained from the notoriety that usually attaches to reversals by the Appellate courts, unquestionably is that a much higher percentage of appeals results in reversal. The affirmations of conviction, except in the most sensational cases, attract little notice, while every reversal is a matter of wide public comment.

## Mr. Fairbanks in Philadelphia.

The Vice-President's visit to Philadelphia as a guest of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association was a signal triumph of tact and conservative statement. The tempter lay in wait for Mr. FAIRBANKS. "I'll talk anything but politics," he said, firmly. At the banquet of the association he talked cotton, expansion and prosperity with such perfect balance and repression that his hearers wanted him to go on, there was a scene of great enthusiasm, a salute with hapkins and entirely unprovoked acclaims of "Our Next President." It was an embarrassing moment when ex-Senator MCLAURIN of South Carolina, with a lamentable want of delicacy, declared that Mr. FAIRBANKS was capable of wielding "the big stick" too, but that his aggressiveness was tempered by an endearing sweetness of disposition. There is a report that the guest of honor apologized in private for Mr. McLaurin's indiscretion.

When the Vice-President met the reception committee at the Broad street station a rude person who has not been identified suggested to Mr. FAIRBANKS that some of the delegates desired to see higher honors thrust upon him. The Vice-President blushed uncomfortably. but was equal to the occasion. He said:

"Philadelphia has grown enormously. And I was never in a city where the streets were laid out in a more desirable way. There is no doubt of the good influence upon the nation exerted by the spirit of your people. They are never rash, they hold to the best there is in American life, they stand agains wrong innovations, and with all these good things there is intense activity and progress here. It is one of the most wonderful cities I have ever visited."

As the same things could have been said of any other growing American city it was but an additional proof of the nice tact of Mr. FAIRBANKS. Perhaps the most trying experience of his visit occurred when he looked in on the cotton exposition. By some inadvertence a band in the gallery burst into "Hail to the Chief," and all the machinery started up. Mr. FAIRBANKS tried to hide his confusion by shaking hands with everybody and giving his autograph to a forward young woman who was very beautiful, according to a Philadelphia newspaper.

On the whole Mr. FAIRBANKS came out of the ordeal very well, and not a single disquieting thing can be quoted against him. He made an impression of radiant composure, and in his picture taken with the officers of the exposition grouped about him he looks dignified and noncommittal, but not at all unfriendly.

The reform impulses of the boss ridder Republican party in New Jersey it owes largely to the initiative and valor of State Senator EVERETT COLBY of Essex. The ressure upon him to allow his name to be presented for Governor by the New Idea League is steadily increasing. COLBY seems to be the most vital force in New Jersey politics to-day, and were he to yield to th appeals of his admirers his nomination for Governor by the Republican party, which he is trying to beal of its disorders, might follow in spite of the bosses. But Mr. COLBY believes it to be his duty to serve out his term as Senator, and declares that ne is committed to a campaign of education

which may last ten years. It may be that Senator Colby would decline in public estimation if he were to show spark of ambition for higher political honors, but there is nothing in his career to justify a suspicion that he is not sincere and wholehearted in the position he has taken. If the people want him for Governor they will have him, notwithstanding his reluctance to serve them.

The impression that ABE RUEF confessed to save the remnant of his fortune from the lawyers probably does full justice to that achrymose moralist and is no libel on the lawyers.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who has been urging England to adopt conscription, has found a useful ally in ALFRED DEAKIN. Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia. It is Mr. DEARIN's belief that the Australians will soon have to consent to compulsory military service as prepara tion for an inevitable conflict with Asiatics It is manifest that the Australians cannot maintain a navy large enough to defend their coast line of 10,600 miles, and that they must rely upon their land forces to

With regard to England, it is the contention of Lord ROBERTS that her sea power, great as it is, cannot be depended upon to prevent the landing of a Continental army at some point on the North Sea coast, and that the home troops are at present neither numerous nor efficient enough to cope with such a well equipped and perfectly trained army as, say, Germany would fit out for service in England. When one considers what part a North Sea fog might play in the problem of intercepting an invading force Of 320 appeals from judgments of con- it must be admitted that there is sound

reason for the veteran's fears. Lord Ros-EBTS may have to wait for a Conservative Government before he can make his point. Meanwhile Germany's opposition to disarmament adds to the gravity of the situa-tion as professional soldiers like Lord Ros-

From Dr. MORRISON'S complaint that the open door" is a farce in the Far East because the Japanese are juggling with tariffs and freights, imitating British goods and representing them as imported, even phototyping English books at Tokio and selling m with the names of English firms or the title page, it would appear that Japan is making a second conquest, this time an industrial one, in the Far East, and is acting upon the principle that all is fair in a trade

The President in accepting a baseball pass from the National Association of Baseball Leagues betrayed a strange unfamiliarity with the most strenuous of all games when he praised it because men of middle age could play it. It is true that some of the professionals like JIM O'ROUBKE and DAN BROUTHERS, but a very small number, lingered on the diamond until the edge of youth was dulled, but baseball is not a con-

genial game to middle aged men. The veteran HARRY WRIGHT when fifty years old played in an exhibition game at Boston, but made a sorry figure running bases. A middle aged man is apt to be a bit stiff in the knees and fatbound in the shoulders. In picking up daisy cutters, beating the ball to first on a bunt, turning somersaults in the outer field after clawing ball from the sky, and in sliding to the home plate in a cloud of dust, he doesn't compete handsomely with the popular favorites. The President must have confused baseball with golf, a game which JACK FAISTAFF could have played decently. It may be doubted whether the President would understand the most approved report of a baseball game without an inter-

The Hon. ISAAC STEPRENSON, who will ucceed John Cort Spooner of Wisconsin in the Senate of the United States, is a rich man, a "corporationist," a contributor to campaign funds, but he is not denound as an enemy of the republic. He is saved by his admiration for ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, which shows that his heart is in the right place. Thus is illustrated the wisdom of a rich man picking his political company with care when he aspires to public honors.

I have pleasant memories of Manchuria. -- General

But the General is too modest to write about his victories at Yalu, Kiu-lien-ling and on other fields; or does the policy of the Japanese Government forbid military authorship? What a delight an authentic account of the campaign that began at the Yalu and ended at Mukden would be, written in terse soldierly fashion! Would that KUBOKI had the literary gift of the man who has no pleasant memories of Manchuria, ALEXIS NICHOLAEVITCH KUROPATRIN. The Russian's facility is amazing, as well as the number of his decorations, all set down in the English edition of "Who's Who" a library of books bearing his name and more than thirty crowns, crosses, medals and knots that go with orders such as St. Waldemar, White Eagle, St. Alexander Nevsky, the Lion and Sun; while "KUROKI, General Baron," has less than four paltry lines, with his deeds of courage and decora tions left out.

Holy Wars in Brooklyn and Otherwhere TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sie: The history of that little church across the river is a spiendid chronicle of wars waged in the high and holy name of religion. I am related to this church by mar

Some eighteen or twenty years ago my arents, newcomers to Brooklyn, joined this the and always struggling church. They had "growing up" with the church attracted them.
The dream was soon shattered, however, by a row
between the shepherd and his flock.
A blank space of fifteen years or so; then on the

thread of my information beadlike are strung thes savory incidents: Pastor K. (I'm not sure of the names) too conservative: fired. Pastor B., a young (ish) Lochinvar breezed out of the West, too other wise: resigned, on request. Pastor Lewis Clark
—with his name, what else could he be than an
explorer? And if he got into a dirty puddle, is it t gracious of his people to wade in after him, d "share the humiliation and disgrace"? But this morning's "crawl"-what a noble i foresight, ex post facto, or as the worldly will say

what a price to pay to hold the job!

In what used to be my own church they have
just lost a pastor. A clique tried to put him out,
but the congregation, to their lasting credit be it said, stood loyally by the man who had baptized them, married them, and buried their dead. He was too much of a man, however, to remain as the storm centre and cause dissension among the

These incidents have capped the climax of a succession of incidents that has made me—like some there an unashamed BACKSLIDER.

Hailing Port of the Wabble. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: That State which is bounded on the north by South Dakota and the Initiative and on the south by Missouri and Anti-Injunction must contain the home port of the

NEW YORK, May 17.

Twine for Iowa Harvest. From the Des Moines Register Leader.
Beween \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 worth of binding

twine has been ordered to harvest the grain crop in lows in 1907. This represents between 20,000,00 and 23,000,000 pounds.

Much of this has already been shipped to the retail dealers in various parts of the State and the remainder will be within the next sixty days. This is, of course, estimating that there will be the usual crop of grain. Twine is always ordered several months before harvesting time. Practically all of the twine used now is either

Practically all of the twine used now is either sizal or standard. Some years ago manila was the principal grade used. However, it has become scarce and the price has advanced so much that only a few cars will be used this season, where milions of pounds were used in days gone by. Formerly standard was made by mixing sizal with manila and the price was about midway between manila and sizal. Now there is practically no manila in standard and the price is about the same sizal. Sizal kerny is assured in Mexico. Sisal hemp is secured in Mexico

Disease by Telephones

From Monchen Med. Wüchenschrift According to Dr. Tomarkin the public has formed an exaggerated idea of the risk of catchin contagious diseases from germs deposited on tele-shones. The inhalation of dust which has accuphones. The innatation of dust watch has accu-mulated in funnel shaped transmitters or the appli-cation of a receiver to the ear might possibly cause a contagious disease to be contracted, but this kind of contamination must be very rare, and there are

Roman Taximeter Cal From the London Dawy Mau.
Vetruvius, the Roman historian, describes a
taximeter cab in use in Rome about 79 A. D. The mechanism caused a stone to drop into a basin under the carriage every 1,000 paces, and at the end of the journey the driver computed the fare by

The Toughest in the Book. Euclid was boasting of his mathematical ability, "But," they sneered, "can you define a square Herewith sobs shook the stalwart geometrician's frame.

counting the stones.

(From a Sulfighter.)
The Biurb is a Funny Old Kind of a Thing. That's reared in a Publisher's Ken, It cats Soapy Diction inflated with Gas.

And if it once stings you, your coco will swell And the Adjective, Pronoun and Verb Must work overtime when boldly attacked By the biandiloquencical Blurb. P. Perrana. THE BRYAN APATHY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 15 .- The astonishing feature of the political situation ere-meaning, of course, the national situation-is the almost unanimous acceptance of Bryan as the Democratic candidate coupled with an utter dearth of enthusiaem if not of interest in respect of the man himelf. Every one takes it for granted, in a dull and hopeless kind of way, that Bryan will be the party leader next year, but no one seems disposed to accept the responsibility. Brown, for example, wags his head drearily and intimates a low opinion of the wisdom of his neighbors. Smith, Jones and Robinson do the same thing. They all agree that Bryan is inevitable because the others will have him. Nobody wants to make himself conspicuous, possibly absurd, by protesting against a foregone conclusion. At the same time the most persistent inquiry among thinking men fails to identify a single human being who personally wants Bryan or can advance the smallest valid reason for his candidacy.

A more profound apathy it would be difficult to imagine. It is an apathy such as takes possession of people who have accepted a prophecy of disaster and, stupefied by a sense of irrevocable doom, are patiently waiting for the end. Almost any individual capable of carrying a thought to its conclusion will in private conversation deplore Bryan's errors, point out the injury he has done the party, express resentment because of his dictatorial pretensions, and end by acknowledging the hopelessness of any attempt to elect a Democratic ticket of which he is the head. The same individuals, however, consider it as useless to talk of anybody else, because "the other fellows" are bent upon him. Here at least the blight has fallen and bids fair to stay. It is hard to find a man who wants Bryan. It is still harder to find one who thinks it worth while to struggle against obvious destiny. There may be logic in Bryan's leadership, but it is the logic of despair. He may have a lien, but it is a lien on superstition and fatalistic surrender.

Behind all this is an unaccountable submis-

sion to the hypothesis of the South's unfitness for prominence in national affairs. Southern Democrats have so long contented themselves with the rôle of the poor relation that they seem actually to tremble at the thought of taking their proper place in the party family They have been sitting below the salt for forty years, and are unable to believe that they would know how to behave themselves if moved up higher. Only Friday morning, for example, the Richmond Times-Dispatch delivered an editorial oracle on this line. Mr. Culberson was congratulated because he had used his influence to dissuade the Texas Legislature from indorsing him as a Presidential candidate, praised as a man of good sense and party devotion, and recommended to all other prominent Southern Democrats as an example worthy of the most studious emulation. There was also the profound and ingenious argument that the Southern States should beware of the insidious snare ambushed in "favorite sons." Once lost in that bewildering maze the Democracy would go hopelessly and permanently astray. "They could never agree" is the solemn prophecy with which the utterance concludes. Beware of Daniel, whom Virginia is proud of and would hail with real enthusiasm. Beware, too, of any other Southern Democrat esteemed, respected and trusted by his people, for this would lead on to perilous confusion and undesirable rivalry. Stick to Bryan, whom nobody ardently desires and whose aspirations therefore would not disturb the stagnant surface by so much as a ripple

Let us have peace at all costs, says this eader of Democratic thought, even if we have to seek it in the grave of hope and manhood!

ASIATIC MENIAL LABOR. eecher's Prediction That We Would Have to Employ It Recalled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Reading Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft's letter in THE SUN on the Chinese exclusion question by the late Henry Ward Beecher in Cincinnati in 1877 or 1878 which showed his keen foresight and his appreciation of the imminence of a situation which Mr. Bancroft describes as now existing.

Mr. Beecher had consented to be interviewed for one of the morning papers, and among other subjects he discussed our public educational system. While in no sense decry-ing universal education Mr. Beecher had no hesitancy in pointing out as one of its dis-advantages that it would set our boys and girls above manual or menial labor; make them crowd the market as professio and women, clerks, salesmen, &c., and in summing up he said (I quote from memory): shall then need a helot class.

I asked whence in his judgment this class would be drawn, and his reply was that it would come from Asia—from China; and he seemed rather inclined to be glad that we had that country to fall back upon for hewers of wood and drawers of water.

This, of course, was prior to the passage Beecher did not foresee. T. J. B. NEW YORK, May 17.

A Californian's Indersement of Mr. Bancroft's Views.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was with great satisfaction that I read the letter from Mr. Bancroft. It presents an aspect of the Chinese question in California which does not come before the public as often as it should. The iteration and reiteration of the professional politician is all the public usually sees.

My observation during many years in California was that the Chinese were employed with uniform satisfaction, and that many more might be. It is only in the East that one hears Chinese labor denounced. Out there many an employer recognizes it as his salvation from labor famine or strikers A CALIFORNIAN.

ATLANTIC CITY; N. J., May 16.

Old Rubbers for Graduation Expenses. From the Boston Transcript, Through united action and a little foresight, the pupils of the Harvard School, in Charlestown, have a school fund all ready to meet their graduation

expenses, and not a cent of it was contributed by pupils or parents in the form of money.

Knowing that the class needed money to buy class picture, individual photographs, and perhaps to pay something toward tostumes that might be needed Principal Henry C. Parker some time in April suggested that the pupils should bring in such

old rubber shoes as they could collect, the accum on to be sold for what it would bring. principal himself. Apparently the collection was made at the psychological moment, before he g had set in, for the aggregation of old rub

Stella-What do you think could be worse than the man without a country?

Bella—The country without a man.

sympathetic junk dealer paid \$22.72 for the lot.

Though men plan a season When all war shall cease, Beating swords to ploughshares Will not give us peace.

Ploughshares hint of labor, Wrestling with the soil, What though swords be melted? Pruning hooks are toll. Hark the scheme propounded

For the peaceful cause: Take your swords and cannon Shovels, pens and saws-Tools by which men battle In competing need-

Beat them all to fish hooks. That were peace indeed.
McLanpauses Wilson

FRENCH TARIFF SITUATION. This Government Can Do Nothing to Relieve

It Until Congress Acts. WASHINGTON, May 17.-Although the French tariff situation is regarded as serious by the State Department, it is not likely that anything will be done toward an effort to adjust the matter until after the German agreement, which is now awaiting the approval of the Kaiser, is finally disposed of and out of the way. It is pointed out by officers here that the situation with respect to France is radically different from that with regard to Germany, in fact that the one is the reverse of the other.

to Berlin to ascertain what could be done in the way of arranging a satisfactory agreement, which now practically has been concluded. In regard to France, this information was obtained several years ago and a recommendation as to what ought to be done was made to the Senate by the late Secretary Hay. The Senate, however, refused to act, and the time limit for the promulgation of the French treaty has expired long ago.

It now becomes necessary for Congress to take some legislative action that will enable the President to negotiate a trade agreement with France. It is said that little or nothing can be done by the State Department to relieve the situation until

Department to relieve the situation until Congress shall take the first step. In the meantime there is good reasen for believing that France has decided to

increase steadily the duties on American imports to such an extent that in many instances they are likely to be prohibitive

TAFT'S WESTERN TRIP! To Visit Several States and Deliver Speeche

in June. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- Secretary of War Taft to-day announced the complete itinerary of his forthcoming Western trip. He will leave Washington on May 29 for St. Louis, where, on Decoration Day, he will deliver an address before the Millers' convention. He will then return to this city, and on June 9 will leave here for Milwauke where, on the evening of June 10, he will speak before the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. On June 11 he wi

turers' Association. On June 11 he will visit the arsenal at Daveuport, and in the evening will be the guest of the Tri-City Press Club at a dinner
On June 12 the Secretary will speak at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, and on the following day before the students of the University of Minnesota at Minnespolis. June 14 he will spend in St. Paul and will visit Fort Snelling. In the evening he will be the guest of the Commercial Club. On the following day he will go to Sioux City and may visit Fort Keegh. From there he will proceed to Ford Meade, S. D., where the Ute Indians, who left their reservation in Utah last winter, are corralled. He will then go to Fort Leavenworth by way of Oklahoma, reaching there on June 19, and on June 20 will deliver an address before the klahoma, reaching there on June 19, and on une 20 will deliver an address before the Chautauqua Society at Ottawa, Kan. Fron

WITHDRAWING WARSHIPS.

This Government Has No Fear of Further Trouble in Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, May 17.-All United States warships will be withdrawn soon from Dominican waters. The gunboat Dubuque. which has been doing duty there for severa months, has been ordered from Puerto Plata to Guantanamo. The Prairie and the Don Juan de Austria left Dominican water several weeks ago. The last named is now out of commission and it is understoo that when repairs have been completed on her she will be sent to Lake Michigan for the use of the Michigan Naval Militis.

The withdrawal of the Dubuque leaves only the Scorpion at Santo Domingo and s will leave there in a short time. Now th the treaty has been ratified this Govern-ment has no fear of further trouble in the immediate future and believes that there is no longer need for the presence of American ships, which have patrolled the waters about Santo Domingo for nearly two years. Mr. Dawson, the United States Minister to Santo Domingo, who managed the treaty matter for this Government, is expected to return to Washington early next week, having completed his mission, and will shortly thereafter leave Washington for his new post at Rogata

new post at Bogota. THE SEAGOERS.

Many Well Known Passengers on To-day's Outgoing Liners. Sailing to-day by the Atlantic Transport

iner Minnehaha for London: Mr. and Mrs. John Aspinwall, William L. Gilbert, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, A. Stan ord White, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dangerfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Morse, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Rowell and Mrs. William H. Barton.

By the Cunarder Campania, for Liver

pool:
Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Bullard, D. G. Fleming,
E. Spencer Harrison, Robert Haskins, T. E.
Jevons, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Webster, Mr.
and Mrs. Walton Pike, Herbert Parson,
Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Manning and H. A. Vernet. Passengers by the North German Lloyd liner Koenig Albert, for the Mediterranean: Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Cutting, Mrs. Alexander Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cooke, Francis B. Harvey, Mrs. Frank E. Holden, Mrs. B. Warren Ingersoll, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Johnston, Julius Cæsar, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Patten, Prof. R. W. Rogers and Frederick Adelbert Whitney.

Aboard the Red Star liner Finland, of for Antwerp: Major and Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Blise, Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick. Mrs. George Merrill, Mrs. Stokes Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robeson, Col. Robert M. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wagner.

Passengers by the American liner St. Louis, for Southampton: Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Charles H. Bailey, Dr. D. G. Elliott, Leicester Holme, W. H. Mallory, Mrs. T. A. Ritson, Mrs. Albert H. Storer and Capt. B. Tamblyn.

Sailing by the Hamburg-American line Graf Waldersee: Michard Alexander, Carlyle Barton, Mr. and Mrs. George Day, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. T. Freeland Foote and Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott Ormsby. Arrivals by the Panama Railroad steam-ship Finance, from Colon:

Joseph Ridley, superintendent of locks and dams on the Panama Canal, and W. N. Block, a missionary from Bolivia. Arrivals by the Clyde liner Cherokee, from

Thomas C. Da wson, American Minister to Santo Domingo, Mrs. Dawson, Drew Carrel, Apolinan Tejeia, Peace Commissioner to The Hague, and J. A. Howells, American Consul at Turks Island.

Sailing to-day by the Anchor liner Caledonia, for Glasgow:

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Lorrimer, William A. Ross, 1 Mrs. Virginia H. Robie, Seumas Mac-Manus, John M. S. Maxwell, Mrs. Anson Dodge, George A. Dixon, Mrs. Susan L. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Miller Graham and Arthur Jeffs.

HURLEY ON THE R. T. BOARD. Merchant Agrees to Take the Place to Make Enough Votes for Bridge Loop.

William S. Hurley of Brooklyn was apointed a member of the Rapid Transit Commission by Mayor McClellan yesterday. Because of the probability that the commission will be put out of business by the passage of the public utilities bill, the Mayor did not want to fill the vacancy Mayor did not want to hit the vacancy on the commission left by the resignation of Lewis Cass Ledyard. He has explained that it would be unfair to ask any man to take an office that would be only a temtake an omce that would be only a tem-porary one. But as the requisite six votes for the letting of the additional contracts for the building of the subway bridge loop cannot be obtained without the appointment

cannot be obtained without the appointment of a new commissioner, the Mayor induced Mr. Hurley to take the place.

Mr. Hurley to take the place.

Mr. Hurley is a wealthy flour merchant and is vice-president of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn. His appointment was made on the recommendation of Comptroller Metz. Mr. Hurley and Mr. Metz were at one time business associates and both are directors of the Kings County Democratic Club. Mayor McClellan said yesterday that Mr. Hurley's acceptance of an appointment which would apparently only last for a few weeks was public spirited and that he deserved the thanks of the city.

NEW BOOKS.

A Remarkable Optum Smoke at Sea. Mr. Lawrence Mott's story "To the Cred

of the Sea" (Harper & Brothers), tells : the brave and benevolent deeds of Cana Sam Johnson, sailing out of Gloucester, and of Jack Ellison, a fisherman of Labrador One angry night Jack's little boy, Top upset the lamp and was badly burned, and Jack sailed off in the gale to fetch a doctor. The impression of the anger of the night is naturally not neglected. "Hurtling spasms of the gale shook the walls, rattle the doors on their hinges, made the puns window supports creak and retch." "Shries on shriek, gasping, moaning, then howling, the wind drove on, tearing at the house, rattling the long shingles overhead with noises like the clattering of dried bones And over it all the ceaseless surging boomboom-boom of a terrible sea, that crackled and roared, its strength piled up for thou sands of miles, venting itself on the rugged poast, that flung back the waters crushed and broken in great masses of spume and spray, that gurgled and eddied to the depths again." Some of the dread sounds of the sea are rendered into print: "Crashboom-susseshi-thr-r-om-thro-o-om-sug-a-a-shi!" But we cannot say that we think very highly of this device; it does not seem

of Belle Isle with 40,000 pounds of codfish under his hatches, espied Jack Ellison sitting in the tumult of the waters on the bottom of his overturned boat. The captain stood at the rail amidships. "A huge sea lifted the lone man; the skipper reached out, clinging to the ratlines with one hand, and fastened his steellike fingers in the castaway's jacket. A wrenching heave, a grunt of effort, and the wrecked fisherman sprawled on the deck, the boat bumping and banging alongside." Jack had upset on his way out from the Labrador coast, He had not been able to make Hawkes Bay, where the doctor lived. But little Tommy got on very well without medical aid. His mother smeared him over with an abundance of the oil of codfish liver and he grew up to be as strapping and penevolent a man as his father was. I was Tommy who saved old Sam Simmons who went on the reef at Flower's Light with \$2,000 in his stocking.

to add much to our understanding of the

majesty and sublimity of an angry sea.

Capt. Johnson, storming down the Strain

As for Jack Ellison, he saved Capt. John-son on several occasions. He saved him once when the Captain was overcome by opium. This incident of the opium was distinctly remarkable piece of business On shore the smoking of a pipe of opius is attended by considerable circumstance Mr. H. H. Kane's little book, "Opium Smok ing," tells us all about it. The smoker, reposing comfortably, cooks his opium paste in the flame of a peanutoil lamp. He gathers up a little ball or "pill" of the tarlike paste on the point of a steel needle, twirls this over the flame, agreeably watching it bubble and glow until it is cooked sufficiently, then fashions it in the shape of a disc with a hole in the centre (a sort of opium "washer," if we may borrow a word from the plumbers), establishes it on the knob of his opium pipe (not the bowlthere is none), turns it to the flame again, sets his mouth to the other end of the pipe, and as the "pill" burns rapidly draws in the smoke, generally in a single, steady inspiration. It takes almost no time to smoke a pipe of opium, but a considerable time to prepare it. The Irishman's description of a toboggan slide, "Whisht!-

and walk a mile," might serve to give an

But, as we say, this is merely the way in which opium is smoked on shore. At

sea it is different, as we may learn from

ides of the business

Capt. Johnson's experience, as the same is reported in Mr. Mott's story. "Wong Ling, the cook, snugly ensconced in the shadow of the companion way, filled his little pipe with something that he took from a tiny bag hanging round his neck." So the story says. Now, it is a fact that the Chinese use a very small pipe for toseco smoking. It might be though that the author had been deceived and that he had in this case mistaken tobacco for opium. But we see immediately that he is chargeable with no such error. Wong puffed away, just as though, indeed, he were smoking tobacco, but presently he began to dream aloud in pidgin English about the flowers and beautiful girls in China, and at length went softly to sleen. He slept, but the pipe did not. That faithful instrument, like the artificial leg of the rich merchant of Amsterdam, went on the same as before. The captain, occupied at the wheel, regarded his happy cook. "The little pipe had dropped from his mouth, and from its bowl a wisp of smoke still rose straight and thin." Opium pipes ashore do not do such things, but this one had suffered a sea change. The captain was tired. The crew were all out in small boats catching codfish. If ever there was a good time for a smoke of opium this was the time. The pipe burned on patiently. "Nobody'll know," the skipper said to "He let go of the wheel, went himself. over and picked up the pipe. 'Nobody'll know,' he muttered again, watching the dories far away. With a deep inhalation. as he would smoke his own pipe, Johnson drew in the fumes. He waited, fingering the tiny, slender bowl. Nothing happened He was as tired as ever, and the waters rolled in the same way to the creaks and bangings of blocks and halliards."

ing for him. He took a deeper pull, then another, "sucking hard." He leaned of the wheel and addressed the cook, who never heard him. He said with emotion: "Look man! look at those mountains! Look at 'em! ain't they fine? See the snow on th' top of 'em, an' down alow th' green of trees, wi' valleys atween! Cain't you hear the brooks agurglin', same's they used to in ol' Vermont, whar I was born? Cain't you hear them birds a singin', same's they did in th' apple trees ter home."

Presently Capt. Johnson lay down on the deck and went to sleep by the side of the cook; and if any reader wishes to think that he had been smoking tobacco the right is his, but our own opinion must be that he was the victim of opium, as the story declares, and notwithstanding any. thing that Dr. Kane's book may say about the way of opium smoking among landlubbers. It was after a storm had arisen and was raising hob with the schooner that Jack Ellison came aboard from one of the dories and saved that imperilled craft. and as well, of course, the Captain and the Chinese cook, who were still slumbering It may be proper to add that the little pipe had gone out by the time Jack arrived But it had burned long and done a good deal.

He spoke of the opium contemptuously

as "such stuff!" It wickedly kept on burn-

The story relates many adventures be sides this one with the opium. Jack ha a desperate fight with one Sharkey small boat. Sharkey fastened with teeth upon Jack's hand and only le when Jack beat him over the head the knockout stick used for the subda of codfish. When Jack left his home Labrador and went over to Port Saut in Newfoundland to trap lobsters for canning factory he met with much opposition. Sixty-one of his buoys at out in a single night, and he lost that mail